

application of subsection (c)(4))” after “eligible State”; and

(ii) by striking “paragraph (4)” and inserting “paragraph (3)”; and

(B) by inserting after the first sentence the following “In addition to any payments made to an eligible State under the preceding sentence, the Secretary shall, during any period in effect under paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (d), or during any period in which a law described in subsection (f)(4)(C) is in effect, pay each eligible State (including any State deemed to be an eligible State through the application of subsection (c)(4)), an amount each quarter equal to the Federal medical assistance percentage of expenditures in the quarter during such period for medical assistance described in subsection (a). Payments made to States under this paragraph shall be considered to have been made under, and are subject to, the requirements of section 1903 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b).”.

(C) **RECOMMENDATIONS TO CONGRESS.**—Subsection (f) of section 2707 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) **RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS REGARDING EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF PROJECT.**—Not later than September 30, 2016, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and make available to the public recommendations based on an evaluation of the demonstration project, including the use of appropriate quality measures, regarding—

“(A) whether the demonstration project should be continued after December 31, 2016; and

“(B) whether the demonstration project should be expanded (including on a nationwide basis).

“(4) **RECOMMENDATION TO CONGRESS REGARDING PERMANENT EXTENSION AND NATIONWIDE EXPANSION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than April 1, 2019, the Secretary shall submit to Congress and make available to the public recommendations based on an evaluation of the demonstration project, including the use of appropriate quality measures, regarding—

“(i) whether the demonstration project should be permanently continued after December 31, 2019, in 1 or more States; and

“(ii) whether the demonstration project should be expanded (including on a nationwide basis).

“(B) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Any recommendation submitted under subparagraph (A) to permanently continue the project in a State, or to expand the project to 1 or more other States (including on a nationwide basis) shall include a certification from the Chief Actuary of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services that permanently continuing the project in a particular State, or expanding the project to a particular State (or all States) is projected to reduce (or is projected not to result in any increase in) net program spending under title XIX of the Social Security Act. If the Secretary determines with respect to a State’s participation in the demonstration project that net program spending under title XIX of such Act has increased as a result of the project, the Secretary shall treat the demonstration project excess expenditures of the State as an overpayment under title XIX of the Social Security Act.

“(C) **CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL REQUIRED.**—The Secretary shall not permanently continue the demonstration project in any State after December 31, 2019, or expand the demonstration project to any additional State after December 31, 2019, unless Congress enacts a law approving either or both such actions.

“(5) **FUNDING.**—Out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated to the Centers for Medicare &

Medicaid Services Program Management Account to carry out this subsection, \$100,000 for fiscal year 2015, to remain available until expended.”.

(d) **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.**—Section 2707 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “An eligible State” and inserting “Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (4), an eligible State”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “A State shall” and inserting “Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (4), a State shall”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) **NATIONWIDE AVAILABILITY.**—In the event that the Secretary makes a recommendation pursuant to subsection (f)(4) that the demonstration project be expanded on a national basis, any State that has submitted or submits an application pursuant to paragraph (2) shall be deemed to have been selected to be an eligible State to participate in the demonstration project.”; and

(2) in the heading for subsection (f), by striking “AND REPORT” and inserting “, REPORT, AND RECOMMENDATIONS”.

(e) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 88—CELEBRATING BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. COONS, Mr. PORTMAN, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WICKER, Ms. AYOTTE, Mr. BURR, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. REED, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. SASSE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 88

Whereas in 1776, people imagined the United States as a new country dedicated to the proposition stated in the Declaration of Independence that “all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness . . .”;

Whereas the first Africans were brought involuntarily to the shores of America as early as the 17th century;

Whereas African Americans suffered enslavement and subsequently faced the injustices of lynch mobs, segregation, and denial of the basic and fundamental rights of citizenship;

Whereas in 2015, the vestiges of these injustices and inequalities remain evident in the society of the United States;

Whereas in the face of injustices, people of the United States of good will and of all races have distinguished themselves with a commitment to the noble ideals on which the United States was founded and have courageously fought for the rights and freedom of African Americans;

Whereas African Americans, such as Lieutenant Colonel Allen Allensworth, Constance Baker Motley, James Baldwin, James Beckwourth, Clara Brown, Ralph Bunche, Shirley Chisholm, Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Ralph Ellison, Medgar Evers, Alex Haley, Dorothy Height, Lena Horne, Charles Hamilton Houston, Mahalia Jack-

son, Martin Luther King, Jr., the Tuskegee Airmen, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Bill Pickett, Jackie Robinson, Aaron Shirley, Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Homer Plessy, the Greensboro Four, Maya Angelou, Arthur Ashe Jr., Booker T. Washington, Stephanie Tubbs Jones, Hiram Revels, and Blanche Bruce, along with many others, worked against racism to achieve success and to make significant contributions to the economic, educational, political, artistic, athletic, literary, scientific, and technological advancements of the United States, including the westward expansion;

Whereas the contributions of African Americans from all walks of life throughout the history of the United States reflect the greatness of the United States;

Whereas many African Americans lived, toiled, and died in obscurity, never achieving the recognition they deserved, and yet paved the way for future generations to succeed;

Whereas African Americans continue to serve the United States at the highest levels of government and military;

Whereas the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass inspired the creation of Negro History Week, the precursor to Black History Month;

Whereas Negro History Week represented the culmination of the efforts of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, the “Father of Black History”, to enhance knowledge of Black history through the Journal of Negro History, published by the Association for the Study of African American Life and History, which was founded by Dr. Carter G. Woodson and Jesse E. Moorland;

Whereas Black History Month, celebrated during the month of February, dates back to 1926 when Dr. Carter G. Woodson set aside a special period in February to recognize the heritage and achievement of Black people of the United States;

Whereas Dr. Carter G. Woodson stated: “We have a wonderful history behind us. . . . If you are unable to demonstrate to the world that you have this record, the world will say to you, ‘You are not worthy to enjoy the blessings of democracy or anything else.’”;

Whereas since the founding of the United States, the country imperfectly progressed towards noble goals; and

Whereas the history of the United States is the story of people regularly affirming high ideals, striving to reach such ideals but often failing, and then struggling to come to terms with the disappointment of such failure, before committing to trying again: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that all people of the United States are the recipients of the wealth of history provided by Black culture;

(2) recognizes the importance of Black History Month as an opportunity to reflect on the complex history of the United States, while remaining hopeful and confident about the path ahead;

(3) acknowledges the significance of Black History Month as an important opportunity to recognize the tremendous contributions of African Americans to the history of the United States;

(4) encourages the celebration of Black History Month to provide a continuing opportunity for all people in the United States to learn from the past and understand the experiences that have shaped the United States; and

(5) agrees that, while the United States began as a divided Nation, the United States must—

(A) honor the contribution of all pioneers in the United States who have helped to ensure the legacy of the great United States; and

(B) move forward with purpose, united tirelessly as “one Nation . . . indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

SENATE RESOLUTION 89—CONGRATULATING THE OREGON SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL ON ITS 80TH YEAR

Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 89

Whereas 2015 marks the 80th anniversary of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival, a major theater arts organization in Ashland, Oregon, founded by Angus L. Bowmer in 1935;

Whereas the Oregon Shakespeare Festival is one of the oldest and largest professional nonprofit theaters in the United States;

Whereas Samuel Johnson wrote that William Shakespeare is “above all writers, at least above all modern writers . . . the poet that holds up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life”;

Whereas William Shakespeare has had an extraordinary impact on culture and politics in the United States, including in the Senate;

Whereas the Tony Award-winning Oregon Shakespeare Festival includes performances not only of the works of Shakespeare but also of the works of classic and contemporary playwrights;

Whereas since its founding, the Oregon Shakespeare Festival has presented, on its Ashland, Oregon stages, 29,300 performances to more than 15,000,000 audience members;

Whereas the Oregon Shakespeare Festival serves as a cornerstone of the economy of southwest Oregon and the entire Pacific Northwest, providing jobs for more than 500 individuals and nearly 700 volunteers and attracting tourists throughout the United States and the world; and

Whereas the Oregon Shakespeare Festival is committed to the inclusion of diverse people, ideas, cultures, and traditions: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Oregon Shakespeare Festival on its 80th year;

(2) recognizes and commends the cultural, economic, and social value provided by the work of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival; and

(3) expresses support for the continued success of the Oregon Shakespeare Festival.

SENATE RESOLUTION 90—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 2015 AS “AMERICAN HEART MONTH” AND FEBRUARY 6, 2015, AS “NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY”

Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mrs. CAPITO, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. DURBIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. BOXER, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. MIKULSKI, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. AYOTTE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mrs. FISCHER, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 90

Whereas heart disease affects men, women, and children of every age and race in the United States;

Whereas heart disease continues to be the leading cause of death in the United States, taking the lives of approximately 600,000 in-

dividuals in the United States each year and accounting for 1 in 4 deaths in the United States;

Whereas congenital heart defects are the most common birth defect in the United States, as well as the leading killer of infants with birth defects;

Whereas more than 1 in 3 adult men and women have some form of cardiovascular disease;

Whereas every year an estimated 735,000 individuals in the United States have a heart attack;

Whereas heart disease and stroke account for \$320,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity annually;

Whereas heart disease and stroke will account for \$918,000,000,000 in health care expenditures and lost productivity annually by 2030;

Whereas individuals in the United States have made great progress in reducing the death rate for coronary heart disease, but this progress has been more modest with respect to such death rate of women and minorities;

Whereas many people do not recognize that heart disease is the number 1 killer of women in the United States, taking the lives of more than 290,000 such women in 2010, and nearly 2/3 of women who unexpectedly die of heart disease have no previous symptoms of disease;

Whereas nearly half of all African-American adults have some form of cardiovascular disease, including 48 percent of African-American women and 46 percent of African-American men;

Whereas many minority women, including African-American, Hispanic, Asian-American, and Native-American women and women from indigenous populations, have a greater prevalence of risk factors or are at a higher risk of death from heart disease, stroke, and other cardiovascular diseases, but such women are less likely to know of this risk;

Whereas between 1965 and 2015, treatment of cardiovascular disease for women has largely been based on medical research on men;

Whereas due to the differences in heart disease between males and females, more research and data on the effects of heart disease treatments for women is vital;

Whereas extensive clinical and statistical studies have identified major and contributing factors that increase the risk of heart disease;

Whereas the major risk factors, identified by such studies, include high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, smoking tobacco products, exposure to tobacco smoke, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes mellitus;

Whereas an individual can greatly reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease through lifestyle modification coupled with medical treatment when necessary;

Whereas greater awareness and early detection of risk factors of heart disease can improve and save the lives of thousands of individuals in the United States each year;

Whereas under the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to provide for the designation of the month of February in each year as ‘American Heart Month’”, approved December 30, 1963 (36 U.S.C. 101), Congress requested that the President issue an annual proclamation designating February as “American Heart Month”;

Whereas the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the American Heart Association, and many other organizations celebrate “National Wear Red Day” during February by “going red” to increase awareness about

heart disease as the leading killer of women; and

Whereas every year since 1964, the President has issued a proclamation designating the month of February as “American Heart Month”: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of “American Heart Month” and “National Wear Red Day”;

(2) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment in the United States to fighting heart disease and stroke by—

(A) promoting awareness about the causes, risks, and prevention of heart disease and stroke;

(B) supporting research on heart disease and stroke; and

(C) expanding access to medical treatment;

(3) commends the efforts of States, territories and possessions of the United States, localities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and other entities, and the people of the United States who support “American Heart Month” and “National Wear Red Day”; and

(4) encourages every individual in the United States to learn about their individual risk for heart disease.

SENATE RESOLUTION 91—DESIGNATING MARCH 2, 2015, AS “READ ACROSS AMERICA DAY”

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. REED, of Rhode Island and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 91

Whereas reading is a basic requirement for quality education and professional success, and is a source of pleasure throughout life;

Whereas the people of the United States must be able to read if the United States is to remain competitive in the global economy;

Whereas Congress has placed great emphasis on reading intervention and providing additional resources for reading assistance, including through the programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) and through annual appropriations for library and literacy programs; and

Whereas more than 50 national organizations concerned about reading and education have joined with the National Education Association to designate March 2, the anniversary of the birth of Theodor Geisel (also known as “Dr. Seuss”), as a day to celebrate reading: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates March 2, 2015, as “Read Across America Day”;

(2) honors Theodor Geisel (also known as “Dr. Seuss”) for his success in encouraging children to discover the joy of reading;

(3) honors the 18<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Read Across America Day;

(4) encourages parents to read with their children for at least 30 minutes on Read Across America Day in honor of the commitment of the Senate to building a country of readers; and

(5) encourages the people of the United States to observe Read Across America Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.